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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS

No. 1405

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# USSR REPORT

## POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1405

### CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- NOVEMBER 1982

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghiziya, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys cover a one-month period and contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social issues and other areas of interest.

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## AZERBAIJAN SSR

### Economics

#### KOLKHOZ MARKET INVESTIGATION CONTINUES

[Editorial Report] Baku **KOMMUNIST** in Azerbaijani 1982 p 4 carries a 1500-word report on a kolkhoz markets investigation [the first article in this series appeared in October]. The following observations were made: certain trucks are not permitted to unload in the market which "is an aspect very discomfiting to sellers." The investigators also note that "perhaps it is 'too crowded' in the No. 6 kolkhoz market, but is there nowhere where incoming products could be received? No, they could put five times as much incoming goods in one corner of its large area." With regard to the Trade Service Bureaus, which are supposed to "bring more products into the market, keep prices down and increase consumer services" the inspectors noted that "it is very important that the AzSSR Ministry of Trade study the activities of the republic kolkhoz markets Administrative Trade Service bureaus and take effective steps for them to improve their work."

#### IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY TO BE MODERNIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku **KOMMUNIST** in Azerbaijani 30 November 1982 p 2 carries a 1000-word article by A. Hajyev, Director of the Azerbaijan Institute for the Economic and Organizational Development of Scientific Research, and R. Aliyev, Section Director of the Institute, on the current state of irrigation technology. "One of the most important shortcomings is the archaic means of irrigation. For example, only two percent of 913.4 thousand hectares uses water-propelling machinery or pipelines."

### Social and Cultural Affairs

#### 'ROUND TABLE' ON INTERNATIONALISM

[Editorial Report] Baku **ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT** in Azerbaijani 5 November 1982 pp 2-3 carries a 5000-word summarized version of a 'Round Table' on "One International Family" in which A. M. Mirahmadov, Director of the AzSSR Nizami Institute of Literature, Mukhtar Dadashov, film producer-director, Famil Mahdi, poet and Director of the Azerbaijan State University Journalism Faculty, Jahangir Gahramanov, Professor and Director of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Manuscript Archive, and Fuad Aliyev, Deputy Director for Scientific Affairs of the USSR Palace of the Friendship of Peoples,



participated. Mirahmadov said: "Along with the internationalistic character of classical Azerbaijani literature which sung of and spread humanistic ideas from the times of Nizami and Khagani, the seven-volume 'Azerbaijan Literary History', which we have prepared for publication will be a new test for our scholars." Gahramanov stated: "The great Uzbek poet Gafur Gulam donated the 'Khamsa' of Nizami of Ganja, which was copied in the 16th century and was in his family library, to the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. Is this not a manifestation of the sincere friendship between two peoples?"

#### TWENTY VOLUME COMPENDIUM OF AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE PLANNED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 19 November 1982 p 7 carries a 450-word Azerinform dispatch on the publication of the "Azerbaijan Classical Literature Library", volume one of which has come off the presses. It is to be finished in five years.

#### International

##### AFGHAN MAGAZINE PUBLISHES AZERBAIJANI SHORT STORY

[Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 5 November 1982 p 7]

[Unsigned dispatch: "Published Abroad"]

[Text] "ZENAN magazine, which is published in the Afghanistan Peoples Republic, printed the short story 'Purple Flower' by the writer Seyran Sakhavat in this years tenth issue. Shahin Fazil [an Azerbaijani journalist and writer living in Kabul] translated the short story into Afghani."

##### AFGHAN TEACHERS TOUR AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbaijani 27 November 1982 p 4 carries a 250-word Azerinform report on the tour of an Afghan teachers' delegation headed by Mahbuba Karmal, President of the central boarding school [internat] in Kabul. "Members of the delegation, while acquainting themselves with childrens' education in Azerbaijani schools and pre-schools, visited both the No. 8 internat and the J. Nakhchivanski school."

##### NORTHERN POET ON SEPARATION FROM SOUTH

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 26 November 1982 p 4 carries a poem by Samad Isaoglu which discusses the organic unity of Northern and Southern Azerbaijan, containing lines such as: "The Araz cuts its head like a sword/ The heart remained with me, the head fell there" and "Baku and Tabriz like two eyes/ Lived longing one for the other".

##### IBRAHIMOV ON DEMOCRATIC SOUTHERN LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 19 November 1982 p 7 carries a 2300-word speech by Mirza Ibrahimov to the plenum of the

USSR Writers Union ispolkom at the end of October. While discussing primarily Soviet and pre-Soviet Azerbaijani literature, he touches on the South at the end: "At this point one should note that progressive writers of Iran and Southern Azerbaijan now speak out more and more through poetry, prose and publicistic works against imperialism. Such works in Persian and Azerbaijani are included in democratically oriented journals published in Tehran and Tabriz after the fall of the shahist administration."

#### SOUTHERN WRITERS AND POETS IN AzSSR

[Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 13 November 1982 p 5]

[Article by A. Mammadrza: "Meetings With Workers"]

[Text] "Recently a group of Southern Azerbaijani writers and poets were in Kirovabad, Ali Bayramly and Sumgait for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and literary meetings connected with the praising of the USSR in Southern Azerbaijani literature.

The literary meeting, held at the Jafar Jabbarly Kirovabad State Drama Theater, was opened by Balash Azeroghlu, Secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers Union ispolkom and Peoples Poet, who said that the creation of the USSR is one of the most significant events which occurred in human history and that all of progressive mankind's marking and celebration of this event together with the great Soviet people is relevant. The influence of Soviet literature, especially Azerbaijani literature, in adding ever-newer qualities and artistic enrichment is one of the major factors.

Azeroghlu said that our literature, along with reflecting the struggle of the Iranian people, specifically the people of Southern Azerbaijan, for freedom and independence, has repeatedly praised the well-wishing, generous, peace-loving policy of the great Union of Soviets, the banner-bearers of peace and socialism in the world.

At the meeting Altay Mammadov, Sabir Amirov, Mammadrza Afiyat, Firuz Sadygzade and Bahlul Rovshan spoke; Balash Azeroghlu, Sohrab Tahir, Ashyg Huseyn Javan, Tariyel Umid, Farida Alyarbayli, Suleyman Jahani, Imam Irani and others read new poetry. At the Ali Bayramly Central Library and the Nariman Narimanov House of Culture Balash Azeroghlu, Madina Gulgun, Sohrab Tahir, Mammadrza Afiyat, Sabir Amirov, Gulamrza Jamshidi and Nazim Rizvan spoke.

At the same meetings young poets of Kirovabad, Ali Bayramly and Sumgait also read poetry.

Economics

KASSR PLANNING CHIEF REVIEWS LIVING STANDARDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 27 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 2100-word interview with Taufik Geleyevich Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the KaSSR State Planning Committee on general levels of KaSSR development at the present time. The interview was recorded by S. Abdrakhmanov and is published to note the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

On the KaSSR's position within the Soviet Union, Mukhamed-Rakhimov notes its importance as a Soviet mineral and industrial base. The KaSSR, which is fourth in the Soviet Union in industrial production, produces 30 percent of USSR copper, 50 percent of its zinc, 70 percent of its lead, up to 90 percent of its phosphorous, nearly 100 percent of its chrome ore and large quantities of vanadium, tungsten and molybdenum. The republic is also second in the USSR in oil production and third in electrical energy, coal, rolled steel and agricultural machinery. KaSSR industry, moreover, Mukhamed-Rakhimov goes on, at present produces every 24 hours 52,000 tons of oil, 323,000 tons of coal, 70,000 tons of iron ore, 160 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy, 13,400 tons of cast iron, 16,600 tons of steel, 11,900 tons of rolled ferrous metals and enormous quantities of textiles and other products.

On agriculture, Mukhamed-Rakhimov has conspicuously less to say but does stress the high level of KaSSR development and the enormous investment, 17.4 billion rubles, in the KaSSR agro-industrial complex during the current five-year plan. Nothing is said about the yields of the just completed Kazakh harvest.

On levels of living Mukhamed-Rakhimov notes that the average republic monthly salary is now 169.5 rubles plus 238 rubles in payments and benefits from social consumption funds. Per capita expenditure on students in kindergarten and creches per year has attained an average of 484 rubles and 83.3 percent of all costs are state paid. For general education schools average annual expenditure per student has reached 170 rubles, 677 rubles in technicums and 944 rubles in higher educational institutions. Because of generous state support of higher and middle education 836 out of every 1000 KaSSR workers now have a higher or middle education.

## COAL PRODUCTION LAGS IN KEY KARAGANDA FIELDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 16 November 1982 carries on page 7 a 2,400-word article by regular commentator Musa Rakhmanberdiyev on problems at the Karaganda Coal Field. The article, first of a series on the Karaganda Industrial Region, is the result of a journalists convocation held in Karaganda City on regional economic problems and prospects and is published under the regular rubric "Rhythm of the 11th Five-Year Plan."

Karaganda is the center of one of the largest industrial regions in the Soviet Union. The basis of it all is coal, 48 million tons a year at present production levels, to supply the giant Orsk-Khalilovsk and Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combines and other industries within and without the Karaganda region.

In a series of short interviews with persons directly involved in Karaganda coal production, Rakhmanberdiyev brings out the great complexity of Karaganda coal mining and the many difficulties attendant upon operating underground mines. His informants freely admit, however, that many production plans are not being met, often with substantial shortfalls. As reasons for the failures, they complain of a shortage of up-to-date coal-processing and coal moving machinery in the mines, inadequate geological and methodological research, shortages of subterranean transport and a lack of mechanized shaft cutting and mine cleaning units. Moreover, Karaganda suffers from difficulties with other, supporting industries in the basin and an acute shortage of on-the-site housing has a major negative impact upon mine labor. Mine managers express confidence in their abilities to solve mining problems, through wider application of open pit mining methods and rail transport right up to production sites, for example, but feel impotent in dealing with housing and other outside issues.

## YOUNG PEOPLE ABANDON RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 12 November 1982 carries on page 3 a 2,400-word article by Khaydolla Tilemisov on the problems of Satay village (Kustany Oblast) as typical of what is wrong with Kazakh agriculture. The article is published under the regular rubric "Questions to Look Into."

Tilemisov visits in Satay village where he lived a quarter of a century ago to see what survived of the old and sample the new.

Tilemisov stresses the great physical changes in Satay village--no longer, for example, are there sod huts sunk into the earth but row upon row of uniformly built houses, all with modern conveniences. However, certain disquieting facts emerge that contradict the impression given by the village's beautiful facade.

The upstanding seventy-year old herdsman Zhamaghali Eshmanov complained bitterly about the younger generation that seemed to spend all its time



drinking and making trouble with no or little interest in the Satay village. The children of distinguished members of the community, Eshmanov goes on, are continually getting thrown in jail due to drinking or misbehavior. Part of the problem, is improper upbringing. But, Eshmanov concludes, part of the problem is Satay village itself. The best of the young people run away to the cities because there is nothing to keep them in Satay village--no television, theaters, etc. The ones that stay have nothing to do since times are easy there is plenty of opportunity for boozing--not like the good old days when a person could starve from not working.

Other villages echo Eshmanov's complaints, leading Tilemisov to ask why things are like this. In the old days, he noted, Kazakhs had little to do with the cities and were largely self-sufficient. Now all the young people are running away there. What has happened?

The head of a local tekhnikum notes that young people today are better educated and are drawn to a better life. After ten or more years of school, they are unwilling to take up the shovel and clean out the cowpen. They see rural life as a drudgery, and, in fact, there is too much drudgery, too little mechanization. The rural areas are too unsophisticated to absorb all the technically trained workers that are being produced. The new styling housing built to absorb the rural workers often stands empty. The new style housing may even be part of the problem since it and the facilities associated with it are not really suited to local needs and tend to isolate their inhabitants from rural life rather than involve them directly with it. There are, for example, no cattle and sheep pens associated with the new housing so that young workers are unable to raise stock personally and get involved, so to speak, with the real life of the village. The new housing, moreover, unlike the yurts of the old, is immobile so that villagers are unable to pasture their animals and there are no pastures close at hand. Pasturing is necessary since feed is in short supply. In short, the present organization of the village simply doesn't suit its way of life in the way that the older organization did.

Tilemisov also found that Satay village has an overly rapid turnover of village managers--sometimes two a year. As a result local managers lack the time to familiarize themselves with local problems.

The village's greatest problem is keeping its inhabitants employed on a regular basis. Relocating agro-complex industries in the village, as was done in the EsSSR, might provide year-round employment in the village. The profits from the relocated industries might be used to make the village itself more interesting to the young by providing clubs, theaters and other facilities. Villages need not be so underdeveloped since they are often close to urban areas and could be easily developed.

#### ECONOMIST OUTLINES HISTORY OF KAZAKH OIL, GAS INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 6-7 a 1,900 word article by Economist-Historian Bolebay Isabekov on the USSR oil and gas industry and the key position of



the KaSSR within it. The article is third in a series published under the rubric "The Leninist Policy."

Oil and gas have played a major role in the development of the people's economy of the Soviet Union and there is hardly a sector of Soviet industry today that fails to use oil and gas and their many by-products. Today, moreover, the Soviet Union is one of the world leaders in oil and gas production with 603,000,000 tons of oil produced in 1980 (compared to 10,281,000 tons in 1913) and 435 billion cubic meters of gas. These figures are expected to rise to 620-645 million tons of oil a year and 600-640 billion cubic meters of gas by 1985. Some 385-395 million tons will come from the new west Siberian Tyumen field, now under development.

Soviet Kazakhstan has played no small part in bringing about these achievements and now ranks second among USSR republics in oil and gas production and exploration. Isabekov traces the history of the Kazakh industry, from the earliest field in 1899 down to the present time when developments are concentrated on the Mangostau Peninsula. He also notes the many new fields that have been discovered in recent years in the KaSSR and will expand republic production still more in the future. By the end of the current five-year plan the KaSSR is expected to be producing 24,900,000 tons of oil a year and 7.9 billion cubic meters of gas.

#### KAZAKHS CULTIVATE 'WILD' DESERT PLANTS AS FODDER SOURCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1982 carries on page 11 a 1,000-word article by O. Oqshiyev, chief agronomist of the Qarakil Scientific Research Production Union (Chimkent City), on the ongoing research to cultivate "wild" desert plants as fodder sources.

Further development of animal husbandry will require strengthening of its fodder base. If this is not done, in fact, any further expansion or enhancement of productivity within it will be completely impossible and we will be unable to meet the needs of the people for animal husbandry products. Thus the 26th Party Congress called for drawing up and carrying out a coordinated program to create a fodder base that is reliable and equal to the needs of Soviet animal husbandry. In this area, the May 82 CPSU Central Committee Plenum put the goal for 1985 at 500 million tons of fodder and for 1990 at 540-550 million tons of fodder. We will have to pull out all the stops and mobilize every possible resource to meet these goals.

In the KaSSR, where animal husbandry dominates and the problem is particularly severe, resources for expanding the fodder base are many. One of them is the wild plants of the desert and semi-desert areas that make up the majority of Kazakh pastures. These plants have long been used to supplement the limited yields of established pastures and recently experiments have been carried out involving limited cultivation of "wild" varieties of desert plants to enhance natural yields, most notably by the Qarakol scientific research production union.

Oqshiyev discusses three plants, namely "izen" (*Artemisia frigida*), black saxaul (*Haloxylon* sp.), and "terisken" (*Oxytropis* sp.), that have been the subject of experimentation. He lists the characteristics, peculiarities, yields and nutritive qualities of each. He notes, moreover, not only the greatly enhanced yields of the plants from limited cultivation, but also other indirect benefits in terms of decreased soil erosion and enhanced soil fertility and moisture content. He calls upon other production units to follow up the successful example of the Qarakol Scientific Research Production Union.

#### ARTICLE DETAILS SOVIET INTEREST IN SOLAR ENERGY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK no 11, November 1982 carries on pages 20-21 a 2,000-word article by Asqarbek Qusayynov (Alma-Ata Energetics Institute) on Soviet interest in solar energy and ongoing research. The article is published under the regular rubric "At the Scientific Forefront."

According to estimates made by scientists, energy use has grown an average of 3 percent during each of the last 15 years. Energy use doubled during the first fifty years of this century, doubled again during the next 30 years and will probably double again during the next 15-20 years.

Since most of energy used today comes from fossil fuels, and supplies are limited, we face the danger of running out of energy in the future if our energy needs continue to depend upon them. One solution to this problem is changing our energy balance and using more energy from renewable sources. Although, Qusayynov emphasizes, the Soviet Union is extremely well supplied with fossil fuels and will suffer no shortages now or in the foreseeable future, the Basic Directions for the Development of the People's Economy and Culture During the Years 1981-1985 and in the Period Up Until 1990, nonetheless call for development of new sources, including solar and geothermal.

Qusayynov outlines efforts to develop one of these new sources, solar energy, in the world and in the Soviet Union. He begins with a brief history of solar energy use in human history and then moves on to a detailed discussion of the four main areas of current inquiry: thermotechnical, photoelectrical, biological and chemical production of solar energy. He summarizes the state of research in each area, noting thermotechnical solar energy production as the most efficient of methods currently being considered but also the most potentially problematical since there is difficulty handling the enormous amounts of heat produced. Qusayynov notes current Soviet interest in biological production of solar energy in passing.

#### WORK CONTINUES ON TIGHT SCHEDULE ON GREAT ALMA-ATA CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 22-23 a 1,600-word article by Qadyr Alimkulov on progress being made on the Great Alma-Ata Canal. The article is one of a series on the canal and is published under the regular rubric "The Active Construction Fronts."

The Great Alma-Ata Canal is in truth one of the greatest construction projects of the Semirecheye. The first section, reaching from Shelek to Alma-Ata, will reach 141 kilometers and will include 589 hydro-technical projects. When completed, moreover, the entire irrigation system supported by the canal will comprise 115,000 hectares and make possible a great improvement in Alma-Ata Oblast agriculture.

Alimkulov discusses in detail ongoing work on the canal with special reference to new technological accomplishments such as large diameter pipe and efforts to maintain a tight schedule. The Bartoghay reservoir, now closed by a 40 meter high dam, began to fill in August, marking a major milestone along the road to the completion of reservoir, canal and irrigation system.

#### DECLINE OF URAL THREATENS REGIONAL ECOLOGY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 71-75 a 2,400-word article by V. Pod'yablonskiy, chairman of the executive committee of the Ural Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, on environmental protection efforts by his and other Ural Oblast soviets, with particular regard to the declining Ural River. The article is published under the regular rubric "Environmental Protection, Under Party Control."

Environmental control is a regular part of the work of the Ural Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, its various subordinate units and other oblast soviets and is a function of growing importance. Pod'yablonskiy details efforts in the areas of land conservation and protection of forests, fisheries resources, fauna and the ecology of the vital Ural Basin, of crucial importance not only for the economy of Ural Oblast but for a number of other KASSR and RAFSR Oblast in a water short region.

There are only eight rivers in Ural Oblast with lengths of more than 200 kilometers. The Ural River is by far the most important, serving an agricultural and industrial region of more than 4 million. The river is a source of irrigation water, of animal feed, on account of the hay making resources found along its banks, of fisheries, as the major spawning grounds for the Caspian sturgeon, it also provides the cities and industries of the region, with drinking and industrial water, and has much wild fauna, particularly in the swamps and marsh lands near the mouth of the river.

Despite the importance of the river and efforts to protect it on the part of Ural Oblast in particular, the river continues to decline. Water flow has been cut in half by the building of large water reservoirs. Plans exist to build still more reservoirs that will again cut river flow by half. On the upper Ural, 8.4 out of 9.2 cubic kilometers of annual flow will be regulated if these plans are carried out, reducing water flow to a trickle. Already fewer and fewer Caspian sturgeon are entering the Caspian each year; lakes and ponds are drying up along the lower Ural; meadows and woodlands are being destroyed and declining local fauna severely damaged.

Pod'yablonskiy calls for stopping the building of these new reservoirs and for intensified efforts to rebuild Ural water flow, above all through the proposed Vogal-Ural Canal. He complains of a lack of regional planning for protecting the Ural, a lack of coordination between the work of the RSFSR and KaSSR authorities and formalism and irresponsibility. Also a problem is river pollution since untreated sewage is still being poured into the river despite its reduced flow.

The goal is to eliminate this pollution by 1985, with 24 out of 28 treatment projects being completed. Nevertheless, uncontrolled runoff from agricultural, industrial and residential areas constitutes an even greater problem with contamination of Ural waters by herbicides and mineral fertilizers.

#### COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF COORDINATED EKIBASTUZ DEVELOPMENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZHN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 31-36 a 2,800-word article by P. Erpilov, first secretary of the Pavlodar Oblast Committee of the Kazakhstan CP, on problems of coordinated development at Ekibastuz. The article is published under the regular rubric "The Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in Action."

Thermo-electrical energy based upon the open pit mining of coal will play a key role in future Soviet economic development. Within this context, the key Pavlodar Ekibastuz Territorial Production Complex, with its associated mines (14 billion tons of proven reserves) and electrical energy plant, is vitally important.

Erpilov looks at Pavlodar-Ekibastuz energy production and the emergence of a whole regional production complex based upon it, as a coordinated development whole with the special emphasis on the fact that much more is involved at Ekibastuz than the simple construction of a mining and thermo-electrical energy base. Rather a whole industrial, economic and social infrastructure is being brought into being, one in which each part must be carefully coordinated to another. He seems to suggest, moreover, that failures in any one area can thus adversely influence the whole range of development.

Among problem areas delineated by Erpilov are serious construction lags, particularly mine construction, difficulty in equipping coal production units, very serious deficiencies in mine transport equipment construction and upkeep, a virtually non-existent repair and overhaul base and problems with moving workers from the worker settlements to the mines and thermo-electrical plants (State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 is 15 kilometers from Ekibastuz and station No 2 is 40 kilometers away). He also notes slow installation of power and communications lines as another area of difficulty.

By 1985, according to Erpilov, Ekibastuz mines will be producing 84 million tons of coal a year, compared to 67 million tons in 1980. Recently No 4 energy bloc of State Rayon Electrical Station No 1 began operation and existing facilities have now generated 12 billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy.



## KAZAKHS USE AIRCRAFT TO FIGHT FOREST FIRES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 12 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by A. Lazarev, unit commander of the Aviation Forest Protection Service, on the use of aircraft in KaSSR forest protection. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

A Forest Protection Kazakh Aviation Base was first organized in 1978 under the RSFSR Ministry of Forestry to patrol forests administered by the KaSSR Ministry of Forestry located in those parts of the KaSSR bordering on the RSFSR. This base now comprises 14 aviation divisions with Mil-2 and Mil-8 helicopters and An-2 conventional aircraft.

Lazarev underscores the great success of Kazakh Forest Protection Aviation in the years since its organization and notes the many new methods of forest fire prevention and fighting now employed in association with it. Among them is the wide use of smoke jumpers to nip small fires in the bud and organize resistance to larger fires. Lazarev criticizes, however, the KaSSR Ministry of Forestry for not supporting the aviation base as fully as it should and forcing it to borrow aircraft from the Kazakh Civil Aviation Administration when emergencies arise. He also criticizes the authorities for failure to take proper action against those starting forest fires.

Last year the base's aircraft helped put out 280 fires. In the future an automatic forest protection system is to be introduced in which aircraft will play an even greater role.

## SUPERIOR SERVICE OF REPUBLIC MOTOR TRANSPORT HAILED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 1,100-word article by A. Qurmanghaliyev, deputy chief of the Personnel Transport Administration of the KaSSR Ministry of Motor Transport, on current achievements, problems and plans for the future of the KaSSR motor transport system. The article is published under the regular rubric "Service to the People, and Honored Duty."

Today some 420,000 kilometers of republic highways carry 9 million travelers a day, and 90 percent of republic kolkhozes and sovkhoses have access to republic transport on good quality motor roads. The problem of providing transport service to all areas of the republic is thus near solution.

Although Qurmanghaliyev's article is laudatory in character, he distinguishes problem areas, such as: 1) poor roads, even in oblast centers, that reduce equipment life and make regular service difficult in some areas, 2) inadequate repair bases that make it difficult to maintain equipment properly, 3) inadequate service in some areas, 4) bus stations crowded with watch, shoe repair and other service facilities that cannot themselves operate properly in the hustle and bustle and contribute excessively to it and 5) inadequate telephone connections with dispatchers for those seeking route and scheduling information.



To improve service, Qurmanghaliyev calls for more careful study of urban use patterns since 62 percent of the republic's population now lives in cities and most inhabitants of cities use public transportation 2-3 times a day. Planners need to look at population growth potential, traffic flow patterns and times of openings and closings and shift changes to use transportation resources properly. Qurmanghaliyev suggests that regional and local soviet deputies will want to play an active role in such planning since they are directly involved themselves more often than not with the use of public transport.

#### EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF AUXILIARY FOOD ENTERPRISES FOR MEETING REPUBLIC NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 18 November 1982 carries on page 1 an 800-word editorial on the importance of auxiliary enterprises for meeting republic food needs. The article is expressive of a current flurry of interest in private plots and auxiliary enterprises due to continuing food shortages.

Experience has shown clearly that attention devoted by industries and factories to their auxiliary food producing enterprises yields results. Food produced by them, moreover, not only supplies workers cafeterias and restaurants with tasty delicacies but is also an important resource for supplementing overall republic food supplies.

At present there are nearly 900 such auxiliary enterprises functioning in the republic. Together they deliver more than 11,000 tons of meat, 14,000 tons of milk and many other kinds of agricultural products each year. Current plans call for the formation of 200 more by the end of the current year.

However, auxiliary food producing enterprises have failed to justify expectations in some parts of the republic and industries and factories under some KaSSR ministries, most notably the Ministry of the Light and Food Industry, have failed to organize the necessary number of auxiliary food producing enterprises within their systems. Moreover, available resources are not being exploited fully and there are organizational problems. And good organization, the editorial stresses, is the key to success.

Other problems affecting republic auxiliary food-producing enterprises are the still unresolved land problem, i.e. land shortage and the allotment of lands in remote areas or that is unsuitable or unusable for agricultural application, short supplies of fertilizers and equipment of all kinds and "improper attitudes" towards the auxiliary enterprises on the part of regional and local authorities. Equally a problem is the fact that some factories simply lack the resources on their own to run auxiliary food producing enterprises on their own. The editorial suggests pooling resources as the solution and also calls upon enterprises operators to meet actively with experts and specialists to improve the management of their auxiliary food production.

The editorial ends by stressing the tremendous potential impact of the auxiliary enterprises on KaSSR food production if they are operated properly. It also reemphasizes the substantial amount of still untapped resources that can be enlisted profitably for their development.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

##### NOVEL BY AYTMATOV SUBJECT OF TURKISH FILM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 6 November 1982 carries on page 8 a 700-word review by Fadiyan Aliyev of the Turkish film, "Red Kerchief" based on a novel by the noted Khirghiz writer Shynghiz Aytmatov. The review is published under the rubric "Something New, Something for Us All."

The works of Shynghiz Aytmatov, USSR State Prize Laureat, have been widely translated into foreign languages. His works, moreover, have been particularly appreciated by the Turks who have translated many of them and published editions of the translations.

Among works translated into Turkish is the novel "Poplar, My Poplar." This work formed the basis of a play performed in Alma-Ata, has been made into a two-part film in the KaSSR and has now been adapted as a screenplay of the Turkish director Atif Yilmaz' film "The Red Kerchief" (Yeshilciam Studio). This film was first shown in the Soviet Union in 1978 at Tashkent as part of the 5th Festival of Asian, African and Latin American films there, again in 1979 in Alma-Ata as part of a USSR-Turkey cultural exchange and widely since 1981 in a dubbed, Russian version. The film is the second Turkish film shown in the Soviet Union. Aliyev notes in his review that the film is not a straight adaptation of the Aytmatov story but has been altered to suit a Turkish environment and brought up to the present day.

##### KAZAKH NOVEL ON ARAL QUESTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 12 November 1982 carries on pages 6-7 a 2,400-word review by Beken Ybyryymov of Abdizhamil Nurpeyisov's novel "Seng" (Ice Floe) published serially in issues No 5 and No 6 for 1982 of the literary journal ZHULDYZ. The literature of socialist realism, the reviewer begins, looks at key problems of our times in philosophical, idealistic and literary terms. Among these problems is the relationship of man to natural environment, in Nurpeyisov's case, the relationship of man to the Aral Sea that is in such a sad state today.

The novel, reviewer Ybyryymov continues, draws upon the various objective views of the problem current in the Soviet Union today but also focuses upon the fate of the sea in human terms. Nurpeyisov, the reviewer notes, sees the sea not only as an economic base but also as a source of strength for living and of a feeling of fatherland, patriotism and moral purity, symbolizing these aspects of the sea for man through the various characters of the novel. The reviewer suggests that Nurpeyisov sees a higher duty

for his characters than simple economic gain and the Aral question, for Nurpeyisov at least, is far more than an economic issue but also impinges upon the emotional, psychological and moral life on an entire region as well. Criticism of egotistical and greedy local powers by Nurpeyisov is emphasized by the reviewer.

#### RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS NOT DOING ENOUGH TO PRESERVE RICH KAZAKH FOLKSONG TRADITIONS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 16 November 1982 carries on page 8 a 1,600-word article by Marshall Abdikhalyqov on the rich folksong traditions of Mangyshlak Oblast in particular and failure by the responsible institutions to do enough to record and preserve them for posterity. The article is published under the regular rubric "The History of Art."

Kazakh folksong is one of the great cultural heritages and, as Abdikhalyqov makes clear, represents a tradition very much alive and flourishing, especially in his native Mangyshlak Oblast. As time passes, however, more and more is being lost as some of the older singers pass from the scene and as the histories and other significant details of the songs themselves so important, in Abdikhalyqov's view for their understanding and correct performance, become dim in the minds of both the performers and their audiences. It is often the case, for example, he laments, that songs are attributed to the wrong composer and the circumstances of their compositions are forgotten and this is even true for very popular songs known widely not only in Mangyshlak Oblast but in other parts of Kazakhstan as well.

We have expected, Abdikhalyqov goes on, institutions such as the Department of People's Music of the Alma-Ata Conservatory, the Art Department of the N. Avezov imeni Literature and Arts Institute and the republic House of People's Creativity to take the lead in recording, perserving and transmitting the important Kazakh folksong legacy but these organiztions have been doing much less than they should.

There are, however, Abdikhalyqov continues, fortunately numerous other resources for recording and perserving folksongs including oblast philharmonic orchestra groups and oblast houses of people's music, not to mention the many musically literate individuals capable of doing the job within the public at large. Recording studios are also numerous and likewise other technical facilities of the like. However, he continues, dispute continues about who is to do what and many resources remain unused while, in the meantime, opportunities are being wasted that will not come again. As one solution, Abdikhalyqov suggests setting up recording equipment at the weddings and feasts so loved by the Kazakhs and traditionally attended by musicians. Musicologists, he concludes, must take the lead in this important area.

#### TEACHER COMPLAINS OF POOR LANGUAGE USE IN KAZAKH NATIONAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 12 November 1982 carries on page 15 a 1,100-word article by leading worker of KaSSR people's

education Bodek Amanbayeva on poor language use in Kazakh national schools in particular and generally among the "Kazakh national intelligentsia." The article is published under the rubric "Some Thoughts to Share."

During 1980-81, Amanbayeva supervised the teaching of Kazakh language and literature in a number of republic schools. She was shocked to find even senior teachers using borken Kazakh mixed with Russian expressions. Moreover, many displayed a complete indifference to in depth use of the language and failed to encourage students to use Kazakh papers, magazines and books. The problem was even more severe among younger teachers and among teachers in other disciplines who claimed that teaching proper Kazakh was strictly the duty of language teachers.

How, Amanbayeva asks, are the young to learn proper Kazakh if even the teachers in the national schools fail to use the language properly and, she laments, the problem is by no means confined to the national schools but is broad based among the Kazakh "national intelligentsia" in general, a group that ought to be taking a leading role in this area. A man's spoken culture is a sign of his spiritual culture, she concludes, and calls for a new "family and school" journal to promote good Kazakh language use.

#### MISIDENTIFICATION OF KAZAKH HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS CHARGED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ AD'BIYETI in Kazakh 26 November 1982 carries on page 15 a 900-word article by Abdikazim Akhmetov complaining of frequent misidentification and miscaptioning of historical photographs in the KaSSR. The article is published under the rubric "Complaints."

Rich resources of documentary photographs are available in the KaSSR to study the past and represent source materials that we have only recently begun to explore. However, Akhmetov continues, these rich historical sources must be used properly and accurately documented. He provides several examples to show how the opposite is more often the case than not with grossly misdated and misidentified photographs a frequent occurrence, even in local history museums, whose operators ought to know better. He calls for use, by all means, of photo-archival sources, but, at the same time, much more emphasis on accurate documentation.

#### KAZAKH TRADITION OF BIG WEDDINGS RIDICULED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 1,100-word article by N. Muftakhov on the trials and tribulations of a traditional Kazakh wedding that never got off the ground. The article is published under the regular rubric "Mores, the Root of it All."

Toregul of Dzhabul Oblast, a solid citizen, official in the Sverdlovskiy Rayon (Dzhabul Oblast) and CP member, was less than enthusiastic, Muftakhov informs us, when his son Talghat told him of his plans to marry, although still very young, in school and without a job. The match, however, with the daughter of an up and coming Alma-Ata college professor, seemed to be a good one and Toregul set out to do his fatherly duty.



No sooner, however, had Toregul established relations with the bride's family when the bride's mother began making exorbitant demands. At first it was 3,500 rubles to acquire an apartment for the young couple, then the sum rose to 4,500 rubles and finally 6,000 with a 120 ruble a month allotment while the apartment was being readied. Toregul also had to rent a restaurant for the wedding reception at a cost of 855 rubles, buy the bride's gold ring, items of clothing, take charge of the invitations and finally put up all the out of town wedding guests from Dzhambul at an Alma-Ata hotel at his expense.

At wit's end, Toregul suggested that the bride's family also bear a part of the burden but was rebuffed by the bride's mother who claimed that by tradition it was the duty of the groom's father to pay all such expenses. There was also a dispute over the bride's mother's demand for a kilim rug for the young couple. No felt mat would do.

The day of the wedding came and dispute continued. In the end everything had to be called off and Toregul was out thousands of rubles including 500 kept back by the bride's mother from money contributed by Toregul for the new apartment.

Muftakhov condemns the "buying" of feelings and freely ridicules both sets of parents for ever getting involved in a marriage transaction of this kind in the first place. As for the potential bride and groom, they quickly lost interest in one another and the "money was not forthcoming" and now lead separate lives.

#### International

#### KAZAKH CONNECTIONS OF TURKIC "BOOK OF DEDE KORKUT" STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 13-15 a 3,800-word article by Academician Alkey Marghulan outlining the Kazakh connections of the old Turkic "Book of Dede Korkut." The article is published under the regular rubric "Chronicle of the Centuries."

Dede Korkut was a famous figure of the Turkic past (8th-9th century) who ruled over the Oghyz, Kifjaq and Qangly tribes of Siberia and Turkestan. In the book which bears his name, written down in the 16th century but based upon a long oral tradition, we meet Korkut himself, along with other wise and famous men of his time, in story, anecdote and song.

In his discussion, Marghulan stresses Kazakh connections with this ancient masterpiece of old Turkic literature, noting not only the many apparent references to the ancestors of the modern Kazakhs in it, but also early occurrences of what later became key elements of Kazakh folk tradition. He takes this as proving not only that the Oghuz and other tribes mentioned in the "Book of Dede Korkut" were, as has been suggested by V. V. Barthold' and others, direct ancestors of the modern Kazakhs, but that the "Book of Dede Korkut" itself must be studied and cherished as part of the Kazakh national tradition.



## NEW BOOK STRESSES MIDEAST TIES TO KAZAKH LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata Q'ZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 26 November 1982 carries on page 11 a 1,300-word review by Tolegen Toqbergenov of Absattar Derbisaliyev's new book "Shyngyrau Bulaqtar" (Deeply Rooted Sources), Zhazushy Press, 1982. Derbisaliyev's book is a history of Middle Eastern, above all Arabic, literary culture and its impact upon the development of Kazakh literature.

Since the Middle Ages, Toqbergenov begins, Indian, Iranian and Arabic cultures and literatures have had a strong influence on the Kazakhs. The Arabic "A Thousand and One Nights," for example, has become as much a property of the Central Asian people's as of the Arabic people. The Kazakh language is laced with Middle Eastern and Indian loan words. Moreover, the influence of Arabic, Persian and Indian literature was by no means confined to the literate classes in Central Asia but was widely spread among the masses by popular story-tellers. Although the Great October Socialist Revolution swept away the old society and culture in many respects, Middle Eastern and Indian influence remains a recognisable feature of Kazakh literature to this day, through the influential works of Abay and others.

Derbisaliyev's book, Toqbergenov continues, is thus concerned with one of the vital questions of Kazakh literary history, i.e. the problem of literary origins and subsequent lines of development. His book traces Arabic and Persian influences on Kazakh literature and culture from the 6th century in the context of a general history of Middle Eastern literature from its earliest origins down to the "progressive" literature of the present. The book makes special effort to show the Arabic, Persian and Islamic cultural impact on Central Asia, notes the role of Central Asian cities in promoting Arabic and Middle Eastern culture and looks in detail at individual writers and cultural figures of key importance for the transmittal and translation of Middle Eastern literary culture. The book also attempts to provide information on Kazakh topography and local history as they relate to the Middle Eastern and Islamic culture. In the last section of the book, Kazakh-Middle Eastern literary relations of the present day are explored with emphasis on the leading "progressive" writers of Syria and other parts of the Middle East.

## TAJIK SSR

### Political Affairs

#### PARTY'S ROLE IN AGRICULTURE IN TAJIK SSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajik No 10, October 1982 carries on pages 72-76 a 2,100-word article by A. Salokhov (first secretary of Chirgatal Rayon Party committee) entitled "Thoughts of a Collective Member--Worker for Progress at Work".

The author opens with a discussion of the way Party members working on sovkhozes in the Chirgatal Rayon by their zeal set an example for their coworkers. However, there are some problems with the role of other Party members in sovkhoz life. Party organizations are not paying enough attention to the importance of mechanizing agriculture. As a result, the machines are only half as productive as they could be. A great deal of machinery is damaged through neglect. A few party members do their jobs poorly because of arrogance and careerism. They ignore the opinions of others. This leads to poor sovkhoz performance.

### Economics

#### PROBLEMS CITED ON AN EXEMPLARY TAJIK SOVKHOZ

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajik No 10, October 1982 carries a 2,700-word article on pages 35-40 "Our Part in Fulfilling the Food Program" by M. Davlatov (secretary of the party committee of the sovkhoz "Fiftieth Anniversary of Komsomol") in Orjonikidezeobod Rayon.

The sovkhoz "Fiftieth Anniversary of Komsomol" was rewarded in 1981 by Tajik republican officials for being especially productive. This year the members have vowed to overfulfill their plan quota substantially. The sovkhoz raises cattle, fodder, fruits and vegetables which are sent to markets in Dushanbe, Siberia, and the Soviet Far East as well as to a local processing plant.

The sovkhoz cannot bring new land under cultivation. It lacks the equipment, especially the "S-100" tractor, necessary to grade new land so that crops can be planted there. The author emphasizes the importance of political education and exhortations by sovkhoz administrative, Party, and Komsomol personnel as the way to increase productivity.

Another of the sovkhos's problems is that some of its production is wasted. Market centers take little of its output. The local food processing plant, working at full capacity, cannot handle the vegetables produced by all the rayon's sovkhoses and kolkhoses. Sometimes the excess produce is returned, by this time rotten, to the sovkhos. A lack of containers prevents the sovkhos from harvesting its vegetables at the right time. The sovkhos needs about 800,000 containers but was only allocated 250,000.

In order to make rural areas more attractive places in which to live so that village inhabitants will not move away, the sovkhos has made a number of improvements, such as the acquisition of a bakery, schools, health care facilities, and the laying of pipes to carry drinking water to three villages. Nevertheless, other inadequacies remain. One village has no telephone cables. Also lacking are radio relay facilities, a library, movie theater, or club facilities. The sovkhos has the money to build such things as schools and garages but cannot get construction materials. Construction units have been indifferent to this problem. The republic ministry of agriculture for fruits and vegetables has ordered that help be provided to this sovkhos to make it more attractive.

#### DEVELOPMENT BRINGS PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS TO A TAJIK RAYON

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe SADOI SHARQ in Tajik No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 38-49 a 4,800-word article by Rahim Karim entitled "The Burning Desert Today".

The author discusses the transformation of the Yovon valley from the uninhabited desert he first saw decades ago to the growing agricultural and industrial region that has developed in recent years as a result of massive irrigation work.

The author describes several aspects of village life. The typical family has between eight and ten children. In winter, with the harvest work completed, there is not enough to do in the villages. People fill in the time with calisthenics and sports. The author gives an enthusiastic account of the villagers' fondness for buzhashi and notes how boys look forward to competing at it when they grow up. He notes that "Tajiks also have many other national games" which village boys learn from their grandfathers.

Yovon city has grown up very rapidly around its main industry, an electrochemical plant. In addition to Tajiks, Yovon's inhabitants include Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Armenians, who work as engineers, teachers, doctors, chemists, and agricultural specialists. Although the author initially describes the city as a modern place embodying progress, he later indicates that it is really a village with a factory and suffers from many growing pains. The city's population was 80,000 by 1982, a six-fold increase in two years. It has some apartment buildings but none the less faces a serious housing shortage. Five hundred more units are needed just to accommodate the existing factory personnel and much more will be needed for the thousand workers the factory is scheduled to add in the

next few years. Some of the existing houses lack heat or hot water. The city also lacks adequate telephone and mail service. To be a true city and one which will attract and hold workers, it should have various amenities, such as a movie theater, a concert hall, a polyclinic, libraries, and sports facilities. Some of the city's inhabitants, including some Party members, assume that the problems cannot be remedied (an attitude decried by the author.)

The Yovon electro-chemical plant (completed in 1980) has some serious problems. The plant suffers from a shortage both of experienced, skilled workers and young trainees. Overall, it does not have nearly as many workers as it needs. Technicians working at the plant come not only from the Tajik SSR but also from Volgograd, Cherepovets, the Urals, and the Ukraine. There are problems with the graduates of Tajik technical schools. Many leave after working at the Yovon plant for a short time. Many are poorly prepared because the schools lack the proper equipment on which to train them. A large proportion of the graduates are originally villagers, with strong ties to their homes. Half of the technical school students return to their villages upon graduation. Yovon city cannot compete in attracting workers because of its disproportionately low standard of living. The electro-chemical plant also suffers because of inadequate transportation facilities.

Authorities have neglected the problems in Yavon city while paying more attention to the problems of such comparable cities as Tol'iatti, Naberezhnye Chelny, and Volgodonsk. Some of Yovon's problems are attributable to official indifference to construction needs. Requests for various construction materials have not been met. In 1982, Gosplan and Gosstroy gave scant attention to the provision of building materials, leaving rayon and village construction matters to the republics. The Tajik SSR's funding for construction in Yovon has been far too low and was cut sharply in 1982. The author expresses the hope that the Chemical Industry Ministry of the USSR will solve the problem.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

#### PROGRESS MADE IN TAJIK NATIONALITY ISSUES

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNISTI TOJIKISTON in Tajik No 9, September 1982 carries a 3,300-word article on pages 15-21 by A. Muhabbatov entitled "The Role of the Vanguard of the Working Class in the International Unity of Soviet Society."

The population of the Tajik SSR includes representatives of about one hundred nationalities and peoples living in harmony. In 1979, people who came from outside the republic comprised 41.2 percent of its total population. Some people living in republics where they are not of the local population know the local languages and customs better than others in that situation. Which republic a person lives in is not the important thing. What matters is that the person is a conscientious worker and does his part to promote the general well being.



These inhabitants of non-local origin contribute to the republic's economic development and deserve a voice in party and state organs. L. I. Brezhnev noted the presence of non-local inhabitants in several republics and observed that these people have their own languages, customs, cultures, and needs. This issue needs deeper study by the central committees at the all-union, republic, and oblast' level in order to achieve a speedy resolution.

In the 1970's, great strides were made in equalizing the standard of living for workers in the various union republics and autonomous regions. However, past differences have a continuing impact. The 26th CPSU Congress identified this as a major issue.

The author praises the USSR's Leninist nationalities policy and hails the evolution of a new social entity: the Soviet People. He cites the importance of the Russian language as the lingua franca of all inhabitants of the USSR and its use as the means of communications in economic, technical and cultural matters. However, he also notes the persistence of distinctive traditions, ways of life of nationalities and ethnic groups. He calls for strengthening the international unity of the Soviet people.

#### HEAD OF TAJIK WRITERS' UNION PRAISES TRADITIONAL LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe ADOI SHARQ in Tajik No 8, August 1982 carries on pages 86-95 a 4,500-word interview with Mu'min Qanoat entitled "Thoughts on Contemporary Poetry."

In response to a question about the relation of poetry to the new Soviet society, Qanoat states that for poets, there is nothing, however new, which is not linked to tradition. The only way to discern the evolution of human thoughts and feelings is from the vantage point of tradition. Heroes of the past, including writers, are relevant today. Literature of earlier times has bearing on contemporary struggles. The fight against evil should be waged with all available weapons, not just one.

Qanoat would like some aspects of the Tajik poetic tradition updated to take into account contemporary human issues. This would be appreciated by Tajiks and, with time, by all Persian speakers. The proper approach is to combine classical style with service to the revolutionary cause. While Qanoat thinks that some contemporary Tajik poets make good use of historical elements, he faults others for writing "one-sided works", which focus on their own group instead of promoting the closeness of various peoples and states. One must see things in international terms.

Tajik poetry has "national traditions" going back a thousand years. "Thus the language and rules of our poetry [today] are the same as the language and rules of poetry of Rudaki..." Qanoat is concerned with the development of Tajik as a powerful, expressive language which all Persian speakers will understand and appreciate. The sources of inspiration are the powerful vernacular preserved by the Tajik masses and the writings of the great classical poets of the ninth and tenth centuries. Those writers, including Rudaki and Firdausi, perfected the use of language. That language became



the basis for the Persian literary language, including Tajik and Dari, and has survived virtually unchanged to the present. According to Qanoat, "we speak it." On several occasions, Qanoat calls the language "Tajik-Persian".

Persian-language poetry is now available to the broad Persian-speaking community, including Persians and Afghans, and is appreciated. Qanoat cites the international influence of the Tajik writers Ayni and Lahuti. He says that most of the Afghan intelligentsia learned about the Bolshevik revolution by reading Ayni. Afghan radio and television broadcast readings of Lahuti's poems dealing with the human issues in the revolution in the East. Lahuti's vivid writing about the revolution is valued by Persian and Urdu speakers in India.

## UZBEK SSR

### Political Affairs

#### BREZHNEV'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO UZBEKISTAN'S PROGRESS PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 16 November 1982 carries on page 3 a 500-word eulogy by the Uzbek writer Hamid Ghulom, Laureate of the USSR State Prize, titled "Great Human Being." Ghulom hyperbolizes the contributions which Brezhnev made to the socioeconomic and cultural progress of Uzbekistan and other Soviet republics. Claiming that Brezhnev's 60 years of service to workers earned him their love, Ghulom thinks the dead leader will be eternally remembered as the "loyal and skillful continuator of Lenin's work." Further, the writer considers Brezhnev's ideas on internationalist friendship and brotherhood of peoples to be the basis of the party's nationality policy: "Every nationality and every subnationality sincerely acknowledges L.I. Brezhnev as its venerable father."

#### KIEV GORKOM SECRETARY ON FACT-FINDING TOUR IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by D.B. Golovko, a secretary of the Kiev Gorkum, titled "In the Country of 'White Gold'." Golovko shares his impressions of various cultural and agricultural aspects of Uzbekistan and urges cooperation between Kievan and Tashkent elites in the area of coordinating scientific and production forces. During his tour in Uzbekistan to observe economic activities, Golovko was impressed by the concentration of all material and labor resources on the cotton harvest and credits its success to the "Leninist organizational work" of the leadership of the CPUz Central Committee, and especially of its First Secretary Sharaf Rashidov. Golovko also remarks that this organizational work is evident "in the initiative and boldness of Samarkand Communists." After commenting on the architectural, historical, and cultural glories of Uzbekistan, Golovko outlines a system for accelerating scientific and technological progress that has been created in Kiev.

#### CONDUCT OF PRIVILEGED PARTY ELITES SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 November 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "The Communist's Stance in Life." The editorial criticizes the increasing number of Uzbek party elites who are aloof, apathetic, and self-indulgent. Information reaching

the newspaper's editorial office indicates that a number of communists are ignoring advice, useful suggestions, opinions, and constructive criticism, with the result that they are unable to eliminate shortcomings and to display the necessary vanguardism in production and society. Party committees are increasingly obliged to uncompromisingly deal with party workers who are indifferent to or attempt to conceal shortcomings. Another type of communist who causes problems is the one who pretends to be on the initiative and who constantly sermonizes, but who takes cover when the time comes to carry out a task. The editorial is particularly scornful of passivity, apathy, and the laissez-faire attitude of some communists: "It is well-known that petty bourgeois philistinism, consumerism, excessive pomp, and toadyism are inflicting damage on our public work."

#### RASHIDOV'S ROLE IN UZBEKISTAN'S PROGRESS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 19 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Maqsud Qoriyev, Chief Editor of SOVET OZBEKISTONI, titled "Man's Love in Every Cotton Boll." The article, which deals with the progress of cotton cultivation in Uzbekistan, contains remarks praising the role of Sharaf Rashidov, First Secretary of the CPUz Central Committee, in this field. Qoriyev recounts a conversation with an elderly man on a farm in Kitab Rayon of Kashkadarya Oblast who told him that Sharaf Rashidov had paid that farm the "honor" of a visit to make recommendations. The journalist continues: "There's no place in our republic where Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov has not been, where his auspicious step has not touched. A person who wholeheartedly carries out his assignments can expect the honor and privilege of having Sharaf-aka tell him he has carried out these assignments."

#### RASHIDOV'S FICTIONAL WORK ON WORLD WAR II ACCLAIMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 12 November 1982 carries on page 3 a full page 3,200-word review of Sharaf Rashidov's story DIL AMRI ("Heart's Command") printed in Uzbek in SHARQ YULDUZI No 11, 1982, by Hafiz Abdusamatov, Chief Editor of SHARQ YULDUZI, titled "The Homeland and Man." The review provides a detailed survey of the themes and artistic merits of the most recent fictional work of Sharaf Rashidov, First Secretary of the CPUz Central Committee. The story is set in Berezovka Village near Moscow in the second half of 1941 when the area was under German attack and explores the theme of the Homeland through characters who defend or betray it. Abdusamatov points out that Rashidov is the first Uzbek author to treat the subject of Russia on a broad scale and to create multi-dimensional Russian characters. Rashidov also includes several minor Uzbek characters who reflect "the nature and national characteristics of Uzbekistan." Abdusamatov describes Rashidov as a public figure, theoretician, and artist who has made and continues to make, through his practical actions, theoretical and scientific works, and artistic writings, unparalleled contributions to the advancement of literary ties and friendship among Soviet peoples. The reviewer points out that a few passages of Rashidov's new work are "excessively rhetorical", but expresses his conviction that "Heart's Command" will be translated into many languages and become known and famous throughout the world.

## PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE STRENGTHENS LOWER LINKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by M. Tolipov, Chief of the Organizational Department of the UzSSR People's Control Committee, titled "Front of Activism." Tolipov describes the work of republic control committees in raising the level of activism, legal knowledge, and working methods of people's control groups and posts and people's supervisors. A number of examples are cited of such work in the Fergana, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, and Namangan Oblasts. Tolipov reminds the many control committees who are still not actively and effectively organizing lower links that report and election meetings will be held in 1983. These meetings will be an important phase in the organizational strengthening of committees which should not delay in carrying out the tasks of developing the structure, tightening the internal structure, and improving the quantity and quality of control groups and posts and people's supervisors in enterprises, kolkhozes, organizations, and institutions. Otherwise, supervision over the fulfillment of party and government directives will be ensured by the election of activists with initiative and high party principles.

### Economics

#### UZBEK FILM WORKERS TOUR NONCHERNOZEM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 5 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by film director Ghiyos Shermuhamedov titled "A Thriving Region." Shermuhamedov describes a tour which he and other film workers made to sites in Vladimir, Ivanovo, and Novgorod Oblasts where Uzbek detachments are working to reclaim areas of the Nonchernozem region of the RSFSR. During their tour, the film workers filmed both documentary and artistic scenes for the purpose of creating movies depicting the heroism of Uzbeks working in the Nonchernozem.

#### NONCHERNOZEM BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word item by newspaper special correspondent S. Rustamov titled "Volunteer." Rustamov describes a May 1982 meeting with the Andizhanian Qochqorboy Tugalov who has worked on several projects in Novgorod Oblast and is presently a section superintendent for the "Tashkent" column in Lesnaya Settlement. Tugalov told him that his section of 25 workers--including Uzbeks, Russians, Tajiks, and Kazakhs--is presently building a 33-unit apartment building.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 11 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 200-word item by R. Fozilova, an employee of the GIDROSTROYEVETS newspaper in Andizhan Oblast, titled "Initiative Takers." Fozilova reports on the progress of a detachment of 20 workers from Sovetabad Rayon who left in spring 1982 to build a kindergarten for 320 children in Yur'yevich Settlement of Vladimir Oblast. Thus far, the group has completed 45,000 rubles work on the project whose total volume will be 461,000 rubles.



#### UZBEK HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION TRUST FINISHES BRIDGES, ROAD SECTIONS IN TYUMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 November 1982 carries on page 1 a 500-word report by UzTAG correspondent A. Baranov titled "No Distance Too Far for Friendship." Baranov reports that the "Uztyumendorstroy" Trust has delivered for use ahead of schedule a 40-kilometer stretch of highway and two bridges in the Tyumen region of West Siberia. The first of the bridges spans the Nyagan'-Yugan-Tayga River, while the second--apparently still under construction--is to be a 3-pier, 70-meter long bridge over the Khugot River. The 40-kilometer stretch of highway was finished a quarter ahead of schedule and was given a "good" rating by the state commission. Completion of this stretch will make it possible to go by motor transport to the Tala oil field, previously accessible only by helicopter. The report concludes that the Uzbek road builders will continue to display their feelings of brotherhood and proletarian internationalism by advancing the highway to the Yem-Yegovsk oil fields.

#### UZBEK HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' SETTLEMENT IN TYUMEN DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word caption to an UzTAG photograph by A. Usmonov titled "Line of Courage." The caption notes that workers of the "Uztyumendorstroy" Trust have finished work on a 40-kilometer stretch of highway that includes two bridges in the Tyumen region of West Siberia, and briefly describes the settlement of these workers. The settlement was founded at the third kilometer of the highway and consists of apartment complexes for the workers and their families, two kindergartens for their children, and a restaurant and stores.

#### TASHKENT PLANTS SHIP 1983 MATERIEL TO UZBEKS IN NOVGOROD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 20 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 300-word report by UzTAG correspondent D. Yusufjonova titled "Uzbekistan to Novgorod." Yusufjonova reports that a long freight train loaded with materials and machinery for Uzbek workers in Novgorod Oblast of the Nonchernozem Zone has departed Tashkent's Tovarnaya Railroad Station. The "Uznovgorodvodstroy" Trust, consisting of six special mechanized columns deployed in five rayons of Novgorod Oblast, has drained 25,000 hectares of land, built 48,000 square meters housing, and erected the central settlement of the "Tashkentskiy" Sovkhoz, in the seven years since its formation. Now, Uzbekistan industrial enterprises that supply the trust with its materiel--including the Uzbekistan Metallurgical Combine, Akhangaran Cement Combine, Tashkent Excavator Plant, and Chirchik Glass Factory--have shipped ahead of schedule to this trust its goods allocated in the second year plan of the 11th FYP.

#### RESEARCH AT PEDAGOGICAL COLLEGES KEYS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 24 November 1982 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by S.D. Ziyayev, Chief of the Administration for Higher and Secondary Pedagogical Colleges of the UzSSR

Ministry of Education, and K.R. Kholiqov, Chief of the Department for Scientific and Advanced Training of the UzSSR Ministry of Education, titled "Demand of the Age." The authors briefly describe some of the research projects dealing with economic issues at republic pedagogical schools. The authors state that the 3,586 scientific workers at the republic's 14 higher pedagogical colleges, along with the Pedagogical Institute imeni T.N. Kary-Niyaziy and its filial in the Karakalpak ASSR, are currently conducting 447 research projects on 275 themes, including 54 major projects on 33 of the most pressing economic problems. Scholars at the Bukhara and Karshi State Pedinstitutes have been researching exploitation of solar energy, a problem recently turned to at the Syrdarya, Termez, and Dzhizak Pedinstitutes. Research on semiconductors is being pursued at Fergana Pedinstitute. Andizhan scholars have studying ways to improve storage of cotton, as well as uses of industrial waste products. Scholars at Dzhizak State Pedinstitute are researching the use of various species of fish to keep irrigation canals clean of excessive plant life. These and other research projects are coordinated through the USSR and UzSSR Academies of Science and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. Finally, the authors note that the republic still experiences a shortage of doctors and candidates of sciences in the fields of technical sciences and mathematical physics.

#### KOMSOMOL STUDIES PROGRAM TO EMPHASIZE ECONOMIC TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 13 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by V. Bogdasarov, Deputy Chief of the Propagita Department of the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee, titled "An Important Factor in Quality and Productiveness." The article outlines some of the measures that will be taken to improve the economic knowledge of komsomols in the new study year beginning 16 November. The number of economics schools and seminars are to be increased over the 1981 figure of 1,500, along with the number of zonal seminars for komsomol ideological activists. The "Yosh Gvardiya" Publishing House plans to print methodological handbooks and syllabuses on economics in Uzbek language to aid propagandists. Advanced learning and instructional methods will be introduced into this year's program, including contests for the best posters and the best essays on socioeconomic themes.

#### STEPS TO SOLVE ANDIZHAN GAS, WATER SHORTAGES URGED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Quronboyev titled "Hoping for Gas." The article deals with long-standing serious gas and water shortages in Andizhan City and other areas of Andizhan Oblast. For many years, gas and water supplies have been rationed in the city, but despite many appeals to higher organizations little has been done to correct the situation. According to Saidakbar Zikirayev, Chief Engineer for the Andizhan Oblast Water Resources Administration, more than 199,000 homes in the oblast are supplied with gas--67,000 with natural gas, 132,000 with tank gas. In addition, 1,164 agencies, organizations, and kindergartens, and 53 industrial sites have natural gas. During the last 10 months 426 million cubic meters of gas has been sold to all users. Nonetheless, users

require 2.5 million cubic meters of gas daily, whereas they receive 1.7 million cubic meters. Their gas supply further declines when cold weather sets in. Among the causes of these shortages are old and leaky gas pipes and non-funded use of gas by enterprises and individuals. Among the steps urged to eliminate these shortages are completion of the Namangan-Andizhan and the Fergana-Kuva-Leninsk pipelines, whose construction lags in part due to labor shortages, and building an underground gas storage facility in the Khodzhabad area to hold 700 million cubic meters of gas. In conclusion, the correspondent urges the "Soyuzbekgazprom" and the Andizhan Obkom to direct their attention and assistance to the solution of these problems.

#### FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 November 1982 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Important Link in the Food Program." The editorial criticizes shortcomings in the preparation, storage, and processing of livestock and agricultural products by the food processing industry. Although 250 million rubles in capital expenditures have been laid out in the last 10 years to build and operate new enterprises many of these are still not carrying out their assignments. Violations of discipline and excessive waste are common in the oil extraction and baking sectors, and problems in storage and utilization of production capabilities plague canning and bottling plants. Leaders of party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations, and of the ministries of the meat and dairy, and fruit and vegetables industries, and of the state committee for the fishing industry and the "Uzbekbirlashuv", are urged to make every effort to instill a strong sense of responsibility, discipline, and cohesiveness in workers and specialists of the food processing industry.

#### RECLAMATION PROJECT IN CENTRAL FERGANA STEPPES REVAMPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by newspaper correspondent O. Hakimov titled "Bright Horizons." Hakimov reveals that after 20 years of stagnant development a major reclamation project in the Central Fergana Steppes has undergone reorganization and reorientation. The project was begun in the middle 1950's with the assignment of sites to be reclaimed to "mobile brigades". Experience has shown that use of such brigades, which operate farther and farther from transport and communications means, is not productive. Yields on these isolated steppe farms still only average 10-15 centners cotton per hectare. Finally, in 1981, the republic party and government issued a special resolution calling for a radically new approach to the reclamation project, which has been adhered to by the Fergana Obkom and Obispolkom. The UzSSR Ministry for Land Reclamation and Water Resources has allocated 216.5 million rubles for capital construction work during the 11th Five-Year Plan, enabling the reclamation of 11,000 hectares of virgin lands. Most construction will be on new farms with central settlements that provide housing, schools, and children's health and public service facilities, the lack of which has plagued the project up til now. All the large construction trusts and home building combines in the oblast have been mobilized for the new campaign. Construction of sovkhozes, irrigation

branches, livestock raising complexes, and thousands of dwellings has been accelerated. In the last two years 200 kilometers of asphalt roads connecting rayon centers with farms have been laid, and another 300 kilometers will be laid during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The Fergana Obkom First Secretary Kh. Umarov has pledged that the 80,000 hectares of the Central Fergana Steppes will become productive and fertile in years to come.

#### KARASUV RESERVOIR BOTTOM LINED WITH PLASTIC

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 200-word item by O. Jumaniyozov titled "Kasansay Sea." The item reports that the Karasuv Reservoir, presently being built in Kasansay Rayon of Namangan Oblast, has had a plastic liner installed on its bottom. This is the first use of such a liner to cut down on water absorption in Central Asia. Jumaniyozov notes that when completed the reservoir will hold 10 million cubic meters of water.

#### Social and Cultural Affairs

#### DISGRACED WRITER RENOUNCES WORK, DENOUNCES WESTERN RADIOS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 26 November 1982 carries on page 8 a 1,300-word article by Mamadali Mahmudov, Laureate of the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol Prize, titled "White is not Black." Mahmudov, author of a 1981 story OLMAS (QYALAR ["Immortal Cliffs"]) whose treatment of the Russian Conquest of Central Asia and nationality themes drew severe criticism in republic media, renounces the weaknesses of his work, denounces Western radio accounts of the episode, and proclaims his allegiance to the Soviet Union and love for the Russian people.

Mahmudov begins this piece with a sketch of work on a cotton kolkhoz in Syrdarya Oblast whose success he attributes to the unity and friendship among the 19 nationalities working on the farm. He states: "I have come to love these simple, straightforward, labor-loving people, and I have compared myself with them. In this way my various shortcomings and the errors I have sometimes made in life have passed one-by-one before my eyes. In particular, opinion concerning my novel "Immortal Cliffs", and especially the groundless statements made about it by foreign radios, have led me to deep reflection." Mahmudov attributes problems in the work to his lack of profound knowledge about the socioeconomic conditions of the 19th century and to a certain immaturity in his artistic abilities. He remarks that he has recently finished another story and is continuing to rework "Immortal Cliffs" whose revised version he hopes to publish by the end of 1982. Mahmudov offers his literary activity as a refutation of Western propaganda: "Foreign radios have been spreading all sorts of worthless rumors about me. But white cannot be made black. I am not under surveillance as they suppose. In my Homeland I am free to live and free to work among my fellow writers."

At several points in the article, Mahmudov expresses such feelings as the following: "I came to love the straightforward, labor-loving, simple, and fair Russian people." "Progressive European culture, science, and technology



reached us through the Russian people. The Russians are a spacious-hearted people, a brave-spirited [bogaty'r'] people." Finally, Mahmudov expresses his allegiance to the Soviet Union in such passages as the following: "I love with body and soul my people and my Homeland, and I know that our path leading to Communism is the correct and honorable path. I am a child of this great Homeland, I am a citizen of the USSR." "Peoples of the USSR... are boldly marching toward Communism! I will always be in their ranks."

[For background on this issue see FBIS Foreign Press Note #30, 13 May 82 entitled "Nationalist Tendencies in Uzbek Novel Attacked".]

#### TASHKENT PROSECUTOR DISCUSSES DRINKING, HOOLIGANISM AT VUZES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 2 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by Gh. Bukhorov, Tashkent City Prosecutor, titled "A Bad Deed Causes Trouble." Bukhorov cites some recent cases of drunken carousing, disorderly conduct, hooliganism, and other crimes at Tashkent universities and institutes. He attributes the occurrence of crime among the student population to laxity on the part of administrative, komсомol, and trade union organizations in legal and political indoctrination work. In a recent period 117 students at Tashkent State University, Polytech, Cultural Institute, and other institutes have undergone administrative action for acts of hooliganism, while another 100 students have spent the night in sobering-up stations: "The majority of the students committing crimes are komсомol members." Bukhorov cites several specific cases and concludes that komсомol organizations at vuzes must radically improve their work of legally and politically indoctrinating students.

#### HEALTH OFFICIAL URGES SANITATION, HYGIENE MEASURES IN COTTON FIELDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 11 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by M. Rahmonov, Deputy Chief of the Main Administration for Sanitation Epidemiology Stations of the UzSSR Ministry of Health, titled "Health is the Guarantor of Achievement." Rahmonov calls for sanitation and hygiene measures to be implemented among field workers during the on-going cotton harvest to reduce outbreaks of colds, diseases of higher respiratory organs, and stomach and intestinal diseases. Health workers at republic sanitation epidemiology stations set up by cotton fields monitor worker hygiene, prepare hot meals for them, provide them with running water and boiled [drinking] water, and supervise preventive measures against stomach and intestinal diseases. Rahmonov notes that recent fluctuations in temperature have heightened chances for the outbreak of these diseases. He advises that field stations, camps, and tents be cleaned and aired out and disinfected, that all waste matter and garbage be kept in special containers which must be frequently disinfected with chlorine, that good drinking water be provided, that meals be served in clean areas at least 100 meters away from agricultural chemicals and fertilizers, and that care be taken to avoid serving spoiled food.

## KOMSOMOL POLICE URGED TO FOCUS ON JUVENILE CRIME

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 10 November 1982 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,300-word article by N. Ibragimov, UzSSR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, titled "The People's Guards." Ibragimov stresses the important role which young and komsomol police can play in the fight against juvenile crime, particularly in view of the fact that thousands of youths with komsomol educations have entered police ranks in recent years. In July 1982 a republic meeting of Internal Affairs komsomol organization secretaries and ministr, departmental deputy chiefs for political indoctrination of komsomol and young police workers was held to discuss this role. It was proposed that komsomol organizations work with police by giving lectures, providing political information, holding evenings and conferences on pertinent themes, and arranging meetings with public figures, scientists, and writers. Fighting juvenile crime is an extremely complicated but urgent task, which must go hand in hand with efforts to prevent juvenile crime. On 19 October 1982 a meeting was held in Tashkent for secretaries of primary party organizations of internal affairs organs, and was attended by CPÜz Central Committee First Secretary Sharaf Rashidov, Second Secretary L.I. Grekov, and USSR First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Yu. M. Churbanov. Participants in the meeting discussed ways to prevent juvenile crime, and stressed the need for party organizations to deal firmly with manifestations of indifference, passivity, and complacency among young police workers.

## WRITERS' TREATMENT OF POLICE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 26 November 1982 carries on page 7 a 1,200-word article by Nikolay Strizhkov, Chief of the Administration for Political Indoctrination Affairs of the UzSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, titled "Creative People and the Police." Strizhkov reviews official activities aimed at strengthening Uzbek writers' involvement in literary treatments of the police over the last decade. In 1974, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and UzSSR Union of Writers sponsored a contest for stories about policemen; winning entries were published as a book titled "My Policeman." In 1979, they sponsored an All-Union conference in Tashkent on the treatment of moral and legal problems in literature. In 1980, a second republic contest was held that elicited 80 works, of which 10 received awards and are to be published in two collections. In May 1982, the Ministry of Internal Affairs held a seminar with republic cinema workers to review problems connected with the depiction of police work in movies. In October 1982, internal affairs officials met with heads of republic creative unions to discuss ways that writers and artists can use their art as a vehicle to arouse public anger toward evil and injustice.

## INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER DISCUSSES LAW ENFORCEMENT TRENDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 November 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by K. Ergashev, UzSSR Minister of Internal Affairs, titled "Trustworthy Guard." Published in conjunction with Soviet Militia Day, the article surveys current problems and trends in the

law enforcement field in Uzbekistan. Ergashev notes that efforts have increased to require from militia exactingness, responsibility for assignments, conduct guided by party principles, uncompromisingness toward law breakers, and constant elevation of legal and professional skills. In connection with the tasks of the Food Program police have also been charged with the urgent duty to uncover every criminal act that harms the economic foundation of the state. Ergashev notes that the republic party and government have especially recently helped fill out police ranks with the best representatives of worker collectives. Further, the ministry's academy and system of special higher and secondary schools trains cadres to head sections and fundamental service posts, with emphasis now being placed on cadres with legal, criminological, psychological, economic, sociological, and engineering training. The CPUz Central Committee recently held a council of secretaries of primary partorgs of republic internal affairs organs and departments at which measures were outlined aimed at improving the placement of politically mature workers in operational services. Police are being provided with radically improved telephone and radio communications, a developed security alarm system, and a growing number of patrol cars and special transport vehicles. The formation of voluntary people's guards, public enforcement stations, and crime prevention councils at enterprises, is also contributing to the maintenance of social order. As a result of all these measures and developments, Ergashev concludes, the number of law violations, especially of violent crimes, is declining.

#### UZBEKISTAN ZNANIYE SOCIETY TO STEP UP ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 2 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 100-word item under the "Following Up SOVET OZBEKISTONI Materials" rubric that contains the response of the Uzbekistan Znaniye Society to an anonymously published article titled "Frauds", which lambasted unofficial Islamic activities that appeared in the 26 September 1982 issue of the newspaper. The item states that members of the republic Atheism House and the Scientific Methodology Council for Scientific Atheistic Propaganda of the Znaniye Society held a meeting to discuss the article and concluded that it accurately portrays an urgent problem. The meeting produced measures aimed at broadening lectures, displays and press propaganda, and at improving the work of the republic Atheism House and its oblas' filials.

#### DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER SURVEYS RURAL MEDICAL SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by Q. Tolaganov, UzSSR Deputy Minister of Health and Chief of the Tashkent City Main Health Administration, titled "Medical Science on the Developmental Path." The deputy minister surveys past and recent developments in the provision of medical services to the rural population. In recent years, the quality of the primary links in the republic health care system and its material and technical base have been strengthened, which has contributed to an improvement of rural medical services. There are now 513 treatment dispensaries and stations in rural areas. At these and rural polyclinics there are more than 8,000 medical

workers. Rayon center hospitals have been enlarged such that each has an average of 400 beds, while oblast center hospitals average 900 beds. In recent years, traveling brigades of specialists have been providing specialized medical treatment to the rural population, while also conducting clinical, biochemical, and bacteriological research. Seasonal field clinics have been set up in several areas of Kashkadarya Oblast which have offices for therapy, surgery, stomatology, and ear, throat and nose diseases, as well as "special sanitation equipment for emergency service." Tolaganov states that development of therapeutic and such specialized services in rural dispensaries and polyclinics will be discussed at a plenum of the All-Union Society of Therapists to be held in Tashkent on 11-12 November. He concludes by acknowledging that considerable work remains in raising the quality of rural medical services and bringing them closer to urban standards.

#### TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word interview with Prof Dr of Medicine Abdujabbar Kalonkhajayev, Director of the Tuberculosis Scientific Research Institute imeni Sh.A. Alimov, by newspaper correspondent R. Qosimov, titled "Safeguarding Health." Interviewed in connection with the 50th anniversary of the institute Kalonkhajayev describes past and present developments in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. Uzbek academician Sh. Alimov, who headed the institute during 1951-1976, was instrumental both in organizing its work and in epidemiological research that helped to sharply curb the incidence of tuberculosis in Uzbekistan. Today, the institute conducts research aimed at eradicating this disease, develops methods to fight it "in various rayons of our republic," and studies methods of pathogenetic therapy. The institute operates a treatment sanitarium, which also trains physicians in 17 specialties and medical nurses. Several years ago the institute set up a children's section to study preventive measures to protect the health of children by keeping them away from contact with the disease and inoculating them. The institute also conducts research on the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis of the bones, joints, and other areas of the body beside the lungs. Its clinic has 750 beds and the latest equipment and instruments. Its staff consists of 50 scientific associates, including 4 doctors and 32 candidates of science.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS DOWN FOR MAJOR PARTY PERIODICALS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word newspaper interview with E.H. Hamidov, Chief of the Press Distribution Administration of the UzSSR Ministry of Communications, titled "Newspapers and Journals for Every Family." Interviewed in connection with the approaching deadline for renewing periodical subscriptions for 1983, Hamidov reveals that subscriptions to center and republic party periodicals are down from last year in most oblasts of Uzbekistan. He urges distributors to step up subscriptions to the newspapers PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, SOVET OZBEKISTONI, PRAVDA VOSTOKA, all party journals, and the journal SOVETSKIY SOYUZ. He notes, however, that subscriptions to party periodicals



in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khorezm Oblasts are ahead of last year due to the practical assistance provided by these obkoms to distributors. Hamidov states that this year unlimited subscriptions to periodicals are being accepted from the rural population, despite which subscriptions to the newspapers SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' and SEL'SKAYA PRAVDA are far below the desired number. In conclusion, he acknowledges that the 1,914 kiosks and 24 "Soyuzpechat'" stores in the republic which handle the retail trade for periodicals have yet to satisfactorily organize their sale in hotels, railroad stations, and vacation spots.

#### TASHKENT WIRE, POSTAL SERVICES TERMED 'CRIPPLED'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 November 1982 carries on page 4 an 800-word feuilleton by H. Ibrohimov titled "Crippled Telegrams." Ibrohimov criticizes the extreme delays and mix-ups in deliveries of telegrams and mail by Tashkent postal services. He cites cases of telegrams being delivered a month late, being placed in mailboxes instead of handed to the recipients, and being delivered to the wrong address or after a long delay. Ibrohimov asked postal workers at the main office what causes these problems. Most answered that the motor pool used by the postal service to deliver telegrams provided insufficient vehicles so that carriers fell behind. Ordinarily they could only deliver urgent wires concerning death or telephone calls. However, Ibrohimov rejects their justifications and urges the UzSSR Ministry of Communications to take immediate steps to prevent the further "crippling" of communications services.

#### POPULATION FIGURE FOR UZBEK CHILDREN CITED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 5 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Khudoyberdi Tokhtaboyev titled "We Owe a Debt to Children." In the course of this discussion of current problems in the writing and publication of Uzbek children's literature Tokhtaboyev cites a figure for the Uzbek population under the age of 14. Noting that whereas in the Ukraine and Baltic republics five copies of children's books are published for every child Tokhtaboyev demonstrates that this figure stands at one copy per Uzbek child: "I would like to cite some figures: it has been calculated that as of the end of 1981 there were 6,800,000 children under the age of 14 in our republic; that is, they constitute 41 percent of the republic population. This year the "Yosh Gvardiya" Publishing House printed a total of 5,374,000 copies of books intended for children and adolescents; that is, this does not even correspond to one book per child."

#### KARAKALPAKISTAN REACHES ONE MILLION POPULATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 100-word item titled "One Millionth Citizen." The item states: "The Karakalpak ASSR has reached a population of one million on the eve of the Great October Holiday. The mother of the millionth infant is a worker at the Nukus Knitwear Factory named Anor Nauruzbayeva, the father is a builder named Qurbonboy Nauruzbayev. They named their son Azamat."

Establishment of the people's government in the Central Asian republics has boundlessly improved the health, well-being and standard of living of the population. This in turn has played a significant role in increasing the population. Since 1926 the population of the Karakalpak ASSR has tripled. This birthrate is the highest in the country."

#### INTERETHNIC MARRIAGES IN NEW CITY BY TUYAMUYIN RESERVOIR HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 13 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by M. Obidov of Druzhba City in Khorezm Oblast titled "City of Friendship and Youth." Obidov provides a general description of the city of Druzhba, formerly the settlement for builders of the Tuyamuyin Reservoir in Khorezm Oblast, and remarks that a number of interethnic marriages have occurred among its basically young population. Apart from the builders of the water complex, most of them from other regions of the USSR, there are also river transport, railroad, cotton, and rice workers, as well as industrial workers at enterprises being founded in connection with the formation of a city economy. Obidov quotes Chairman of the Druzhba Gorispolkom Yodgor Rozmetov: "Hundreds of new families have been formed in the city of friendship and youth. The Uzbek Pirnafas Otajonov and the Mordvin Anastasiya Zenkina, the Russian Andrey Yemel'yanov and the Bashkir Rohila Fozilova, the Turkmen Nurmuhammadquli Yoqubov and the Uzbek Ra'no Haitova, and the Ukrainian Serget Zan'ko and the Ossete Irina Gasina have all met during the construction of the hydroelectric station and tied their fates together."

#### TRADITIONAL WEDDINGS SUPPLANTED IN VILLAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Dilmurodov titled "Beautiful Days in Aksay." Dilmurodov describes the replacement of traditional by new-style weddings in the village of Aksay in Sovetabad Rayon of Samarkand Oblast. A village committee for the dissemination of new customs and ceremonies was formed in 1980 with a board of 11 village elders. The committee formed commissions for conducting new-style weddings and ceremonies, for greening, for working with youths, for dissemination of knowledge among women, for medicine and cleanliness, and for combatting violations of social order. The commission for conducting new-style weddings "put a complete stop to the older beliefs, superstitions, and harmful customs that had reigned here." Aksay families had competed with each other to hold lavish weddings, consume alcohol, and waste food, with the result that many of them had gone deeply into debt. The commission for working with youth also helps to resolve important social problems by instilling in village youth feelings of love for people and work, friendship, and patriotism. Labor veterans meet with the young men and talk about "modern life, peace, good, and the sacredness of communism."

#### WRITERS URGED TO DISPUTE WESTERN ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 19 November 1982 carries on page 8 a 300-word item titled "At the UzSSR

Union of Writers." The item reports that the secretariat of the writers' union met on 16 November to discuss the problem of encouraging sketch and publicistic writers to deal with current issues: "It is well-known that bourgeois ideologs are spreading fabrications and slander concerning the Soviet regime, not to mention life in our country. Producing intelligent articles that expose such fabrications and intrigues is the sacred obligation of every Soviet writer today. This problem was examined in depth at the meeting and it was concluded that writers must show greater activism against Western propaganda, and that editorial offices of republic newspapers and journals must especially show greater activism in this regard."

#### TURKMEN LABOR HERO LISTS FRATERNAL, LABOR TIES IN KHOREZM OASIS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 17 November 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Hero of Socialist Labor Khuduk Muradov, Chairman of Kolkhoz imeni Kuybishev in Takhtu Rayon of Tashauz Oblast of the Turkmen SSR, titled "Most Sacred Treasure." Muradov lists socialist competition ties with other cotton kolkhozes, as well as relations with other cotton farmers in the Khorezm Oasis. He professes pride in living in the Soviet Union whose successful nationality policy is vividly expressed in the warmth and friendship between the "blood and soul brother peoples of the Amu River Valley." His kolkhoz has long been in socialist competition with Kolkhoz imeni Akhunbabayev in Khorezm Oblast and with Kolkhoz imeni Altybay Kurbanov in the Karakalpak ASSR. He notes that the Takhiatash GRES in Turkmenistan provides energy for the whole Amu River Valley while the Tuyamuyin Hydroelectric Station in Khorezm Oblast serves the Khorezm, Tashauz and Karakalpak Oblasts--"we share everything like brothers." Stating that he has "many brothers in Uzbekistan," Muradov lists the names of several Khorezmians. He concludes: "Workers of Soviet Turkmenistan stand in a single row with all fraternal peoples and go forth along the glorious path indicated by the Leninist Central Committee of our party."

#### AZERI COTTON WORKER ACKNOWLEDGES UZBEKS AS COTTON MASTERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 21 November 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Vahiba Mirzayeva, machine operator on "Moskva" Kolkhoz in Saatli Rayon of the Azerbaijan SSR, titled "Happily Laughing Peoples." Mirzayeva comments on connections between the Azeris and Uzbeks and pronounces the latter to be the masters of the former in cotton cultivation. Along with professing gratitude to "our great older brothers, the Russian people," she asserts: "The professions, customs, and manners of the Azeri people and the Uzbek people are the same. Azerbaijan oil, just as Uzbekistan gas, is world-famous. The fame of the 'white gold' of both republics has spread through the seven climes. If Uzbekistan is the master in Soviet cotton cultivation Azerbaijan is the disciple." She goes on to express appreciation for the friendship and assistance of Uzbek cotton farmers and concludes: "We are of one breath, one soul, one body with Uzbek cotton farmers."

#### UZBEK LANGUAGE TEACHING HOURS TERMED INSUFFICIENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 3 November 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Candidate of Philology H. Rustamov, Docent at Fergana State Pedinstitute, titled "The Planned Program and Life's Requirements." Rustamov discusses aspects of a plan for native language teaching in the 4th-8th grades drawn up by the Uzbek Language and Literature Teaching Methodology Section of the republic Pedagogical Institute imeni T.N. Kary-Niyaziy, and argues against its provisions for the 6th grade. He states: "In recent years the number of hours set aside for the native language has considerably declined to two hours a week in the 6th-8th grades. While we do not object too much to allotting two hours for the 7th and 8th grades providing [only] two hours for the 6th grade makes teaching the native language--which is considered the basic tool for learning subjects--extremely difficult, and such "hurrying" in teaching the native language has a detrimental effect on the quality of education. This must be decisively and immediately halted. Teachers of the native language in Fergana and its environs recognize that allotting two hours for the 6th grade is completely insufficient and urge that the number of hours per week be raised to 3-4."

#### International Affairs

#### KARMAL'S WIFE HEADS TEACHERS DELEGATION TO TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOL LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 November 1982 carries on page 1 a 300-word report by an unnamed newspaper correspondent titled "Meeting with Afghan Friends." The report states that on 18 November officials of the UzSSR Ministry of Education met with a delegation of Afghan educators headed by Mahbuba Karmal, wife of Babrak Karmal and President of the "Vatan" Central School and Internat in Kabul. In her remarks, Mahbuba Karmal said: "The friendship of the Afghan and Soviet peoples has a long history. V.I. Lenin laid the foundation for this friendship in the first years of the Soviet government. The development of cooperation between our peoples was renewed following the victory of the April Revolution and especially after its second stage when radical changes took place in the life of the Afghan people." She stated that the Afghan people are profoundly satisfied with measures taken by the government to provide education to the young generation, and expressed gratitude to the UzSSR Ministry of Education for its great assistance in this task. The report notes that the Afghan delegation left Tashkent on 20 November for Dushanbe and will also visit Baku.

#### UZBEKISTAN REPRESENTS SOVIET CULTURE IN DENMARK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 100-word report by an unnamed TASS correspondent titled "Journey of an Uzbek Delegation." The item is datelined 4 November, Copenhagen, and reports that a delegation of the union of Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries, led by B.R. Rakhimov, Deputy Chairman of the UzSSR Council of Ministers and Deputy of the UzSSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Copenhagen in connection with the beginning of Days of Soviet Culture in Denmark. The economic, social, and



cultural achievements of the multinational family of Soviet peoples will be illustrated through the example of the Uzbek SSR. Photographic exhibits and folk craft displays will tell of the republic's accomplishments, while the "Bakhor" and "Shodlik" dance ensembles will perform concerts. The delegation led by Rakhimov will take part in opening ceremonies.

#### UNESCO PUBLISHES ARCHITECTURAL ALBUM BY UZBEK SCHOLARS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 600-word interview with Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Academician and Prof Dr of Fine Arts G.A. Pugachenkova, head of the art history section of the Institute of Fine Arts imeni Khamza, by D. Mahmudova titled "A Book Created Through Cooperation." Pugachenkova, author of 25 monographs and hundreds of articles on Uzbek art history, answers questions concerning the publication of her new work "Central Asian Architectural Treasures of the 14th-15th Centuries" published in French in France. The work grew out of a symposium sponsored by UNESCO and held in Samarkand on the culture of the Timurids (14-15 th cc.). Scholars from France, England, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and other countries attended the meeting, which ended with a resolution to prepare two albums, one on Central Asian miniatures and the other on Central Asian architecture of the 14th-15th centuries. The second project was assigned to the Institute of Fine Arts and thus represents "the fruit of cooperation between Uzbek, Afghani, and Iranian scholars." Because publication abroad is taken as a great honor and responsibility only scholars with great experience and erudition were selected for the project: Z. Hakimov, L. Man'kovskaya, and P. Zohidov [and G. Pugachenkova]. Mutual cooperation between Afghani, Iranian, and Uzbek scholars during the compilation of the album made possible a deeper and broader understanding of the art and architecture of the period. The textual portion of the album was prepared in France and the photographic part in Italy. Pugachenkova justifies the publication of the album in France by saying that it will help to satisfy the growing interest among European peoples in the architectural monuments in Central Asia.

#### ARABIC TRANSLATIONS OF UZBEK LITERATURE LISTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 5 November 1982 carries on page 7 a 300-word article by Muzaffar Khojayevev titled "Uzbek Literature in Arabic." Khojayevev reviews the Uzbek literary works translated into Arabic and edited by the Tashkent Department of "Raduga" [formerly "Progress"] Publishing House. Altogether, the Arabic section of the Tashkent department has published nearly 80 sociopolitical, popular scientific, and literary works.

#### INTERNATIONAL WORK OF KOMSOMOLS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 10 November 1982 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word article by S. Orazov, Executive Secretary of the Uzbekistan Youth Organizations Committee, titled "With the Planet's Youth." Orazov notes republic komsomol work abroad and with foreign students in Uzbekistan. Uzbek komsomols are currently working on economic and public

projects in Afghanistan, Iran, Laos, Sri Lanka, Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola, Algeria, Syria, Libya, and Egypt. The Youth Organizations Committee also works with the more than 2,000 students from 73 countries studying at Uzbekistan vuzes: "Last year 289 students from Cuba, Zambia, Yemen, Laos, Vietnam, and Afghanistan, did 150,000 rubles work on republic construction sites." Orazov also notes that more than 50 youths and student organizations have recently sent delegations to Uzbekistan, while Uzbek komsomol youths have joined Soviet youth delegations to Afghanistan, East Germany, Nicaragua, Yugoslavia, Spain, and Hungary.

#### SOVIET YOUTH SAID TO SUPPORT EUROPEAN 'PEACE MARCH'

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 11 November 1982 carries on page 2 an 800-word commentary by F. Rahimov under the "Commentator's Pulpit" rubric titled "So That Life May Be Safe." Rahimov comments on the European "Peace March" movement which he claims arose in reaction to aggressive policies of the United States and its NATO allies and is supported by Soviet youth. He remarks that European participants in the movement visited the Soviet Union despite attempts by Western propagandists to scare them off by talk of the "slyness and aggressiveness" and "barbarism" of the Soviet people. Instead, he claims, participants found that the Soviet Union is waging a relentless battle for peace and that the Soviet people are "warm and hospitable." Rahimov asserts that Soviet youth, including "Soviet participants in the 'Peace March'" have sent 13 million letters to NATO headquarters demanding peace.

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